DAL', M.K., prof. (Kiyev)

Professor G.N.Minkh's lectures on "The role of lower organisms in relation to infectious diseases." Vrach. delo no.12:142-144 D '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(MICRO-ORGANISMS, PATHOGENIC) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)
(MINKH, G.N.)

DAL', M.K., prof.

Modern requirements for a qualitative analysis of medical diagnosis and the procedure of clinical pathoanatomic conferences. Vrach. delo no.6:99-104 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Glavnyy patologoanatom Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(ANATOMY, PATHOLOGICAL) (DIAGNOSIS)

DAL', M. K. (Kiyev)

History of Russian pathological anatomy. Arkh. pat. no.9:74-76 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. M. K. Dal') Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - dotsent M. N. Umovist)

(ANATOMY, PATHOLOGICAL)

DAL', M.K.

In memory of an outstanding scientist, Professor I.H.Savchenko.
Mikrobiol.zhur. 24 no.2:68-69 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(SAVCHENKO, IVAN HRYHOROVYCH, 1862-1932)

VASIL'YEVA, N.N., kand. med.nauk; GOLUBEVA, K.I., kand. med. nauk; GUL'KEVICH, Yu.V., prof.; DAL', M.K., doktor med.nauk, prof.; IL'INA, A.V., kand.med. nauk; LEVKOYEVA, E.F., doktor med.nauk, prof.; MASLOVA, I.P., kand. med.nauk; PRIGOZHINA, A.L., kand. med.nauk; UGRYUMOV, B.P., prof.; SHATILOVA, T.A, kand. med.nauk; SHCHEGLOVA, A.A., kand. med.nauk; DVIZHKOV, P.P., prof., red. toma; STRUKOV, A.I., prof., red. toma; OSTROVERKHOV, G.Ye., prof., glav. red.; APATENKO, A.K., kand. med. nauk, nauchn. red. toma

[Multivolume handbook on pathological anatomy] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po patologicheskoi anatomii. Otv. red. A.I. Strukov. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.1. [History of pathological anatomy; pathological anatomy of the endocrine glands, skin, ear, and eye] Istoriia patologicheskoi anatomii; patologicheskaia anatomiia zabolevanii endokrinnykh zhelez, kozhi, ukha i glaza. Red. toma: P.P.Dvizhkov i dr. 1963. 670 p. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Strukov).
(ANATOMY, PATHOLOGICAL)

DAL', M.K.; BYALIK, V.L.

Causes of death in acute leukemia. Trudy Inst. eksp. morf. AN Gruz. SSR 11:223-227 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

ALESHIN, Boris Vladimirovich, prof.; DAL', M.K., red.

[Goiter and thyrotoxicosis on the pathogenetic correlations between goiter and thyrotoxicosis] Zobnaia bolezn' i tireotoksikoz; o patogeneticheskikh sootnosheniiakh mezhdu zobnoi bolezn'iu i tireotoksikozom. Kiev, Zdorov'ia, 1965. 58 p. (MIRA 18:7)

SPIROV, Mikhail Sergeyevich, prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki; DAL', M.K., red.

[Kiev School of Anatomy] Kyivs'ka anatomichna shkola. Kyiv, Zdorov'ia, 1965. 129 p. (MIRA 18:9)

DAL', S.K.

New biogeographical data on historical boundaries of forests in the Armenian S.S.R. Dokl.AN Arm.SSR 6 no.3:81-86 '47. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan. Predstavleno A.L. Takhtadzhyanom.
(Armenia--Forests and forestry)

DAL', S.K.

Urartaean horse from the Karmir Blura excavations. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Est.nauki no.10:41-61 '47. (MLRA 9:8)
(Karmir Blura--Horses, Fossil)

DAL', S.K.

Place in the classification system and distribution of the reed warbler (Cettia cetti Marm.) in the Armenian S.S.R. Izv.AN Arm. SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki. 1 no.3:291-293 '48. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Armenia--Warblers)

DAL', S.K.

A new species of chicken snake in the Armenian S.S.R. Izv.AN Arm. SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki. 1 no.3:295-297 '48. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Armenia--Serpents)

DAL', S.K.

Data on the vertical distribution of reptiles, birds, and mammals in the Zanga and Miskhana Valleys. Zool.sbor. no.5:69-86 '48. (MLRA 9:8)

(Zanga Valley--Zoogeography)
(Miskhana Valley--Zoogeography)

VERESHCHAGIN, N.K.; DAL', S.K.

Occurrence of the porcupine in Transcaucasia. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 9 no.2:85-86 '48. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Zoologicheskiy Institut Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR i Zoologicheskiy insitut Akademii anuk Armyanskoy SSR, Baku-Yerevan.
(Transcaucasia--Porcupines)

DAL', S.K.

A new subspecies of reed bunting (Emberiza schoeniclus armeniaca subsp. nova) from the Armenian S.S.R. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki 2 no.3:291-298 '49. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut fitopatologii i zoologii Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(ARMENIA--FINCHES)

DAL', S.K.

Study of vertebrates of the Daralagez Range. Zool.sbor. no.6: 5-97 '49. (MLRA 9:8)

(Daralagez Range--Vertebrates)

DAL', S.K.

Suslik of the upper Quaternary deposits in the southern part of Transcaucasia. Dokl.AN Arm.SSR 11 no.2:67-71 '49. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Institut fitopatologii i zoologii Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan. Predstavlena V.O.Gulkanyanom.
(Arzni region--Suslik, Fossil)

DAL', S.K.

Investigating the possibility of the acclimatization of teleutca squirrel in the forests of Armenia. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz. nauki. 3 no.12:1161-1163 '50. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut xoologii i fitopatologii Akademii nauk Arm.SSR.
(Armenia--Squirrels)

DAL', S.K.

New data on the birds of the Armenian S.S.R. Dokl.AN Arm.SSR 12 no.3: 87-90 '50. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Predstavlene V.O.Gulkanyanom.
(Armenia--Birds)

DAL', S.K.

Data on the biology, distribution, number, and quantitative correlations in the flocks of bezoar goats on the Urts Range. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki. 4 no.1:33-40 '51. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut fitopatologii i zoologii Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Vedi District--Bezoar goat)

DAL', S.K.

Distribution of snowpartridges (Tetraogallus caspius Gm.) on Mount Aragats. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki. 4 no.2: 185-190 '51. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut fitopatologii i zoologii Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR. (Aragats, Mount--Partridges)

DAL', S.K.; ZAKHARYAN, Kh.A.

Survey of the populations of main rodent pests of agricultural crops. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki 4. no.8:757-763 '51.(MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut fitopatologii i zoologii Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Armenia--Rodentia)

DAL', S.K.

Birds of the Far North new to the Armenian S.S.R., and the origin of their migration route over Sevan. Dokl.AN Arm.SSR 15 no.1:27-32 '52. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavlena V.O.Gulkanyanom.

(Sevan region--Birds--Migration)

DAL', S.K.

Mammals from the stratum of archaelogical remains of Sardara Kond Hill. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz. nauki 6 no.6:87-96 '53.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Amamlu region--Mammals, Fossil)

DAL', S.K.

Terrestrial vertebrate paleofauna from caves of the Urts Range.
Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki 7 no.2:61-71 '54. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Vedi District--Vertebrates, Fossil)

DAL', S.K.

New data on the mouselike hamster Calomyscus bailwardi in the Nakhichevan A.S.S.R. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR no.9:51-62 S '55.
(Nakhichevan A.S.S.R.--Hamsters) (MLRA 9:1)

DAL', S. K.

Transcaucasian pikas. Zool. zhur. no. 10:17-26 '57. (MIRA 11:7)
(Armenia--Pikas)

AKRAMOVSKIY, N.N., ARNOL'DI, L.V., BEI-BIYENKO, G.Ya., BORKHSENIUS, N.S., VERESHCHAGIN, N.K., DAL', S.K., D'YAKONOV, A.M., KIRICHENKO, A.N., KIR'YANOVA, Ye.S., KOZHANCHIKOV, I.V., KRYZHANOVSKIY, O.L., LEPNEVA, S.G., LIKHAREV, I.M., LOGINOVA, M.M., NIKOL'SKAYA, M.N., NOVIKOV, G.A., POPOV, V.V., PORTENKO, L.A., RYABOV, M.A., TER-MINASYAN, M.E., CHERNOV, S.A., SHTAKEL'BERG, A.A.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akad., glavnyy red., VINOGRADOV, B.S.,[deceased], red.; KOZLOVA, G.I., red. izd-va,; PEVZNER, R.S., tekhn. red.

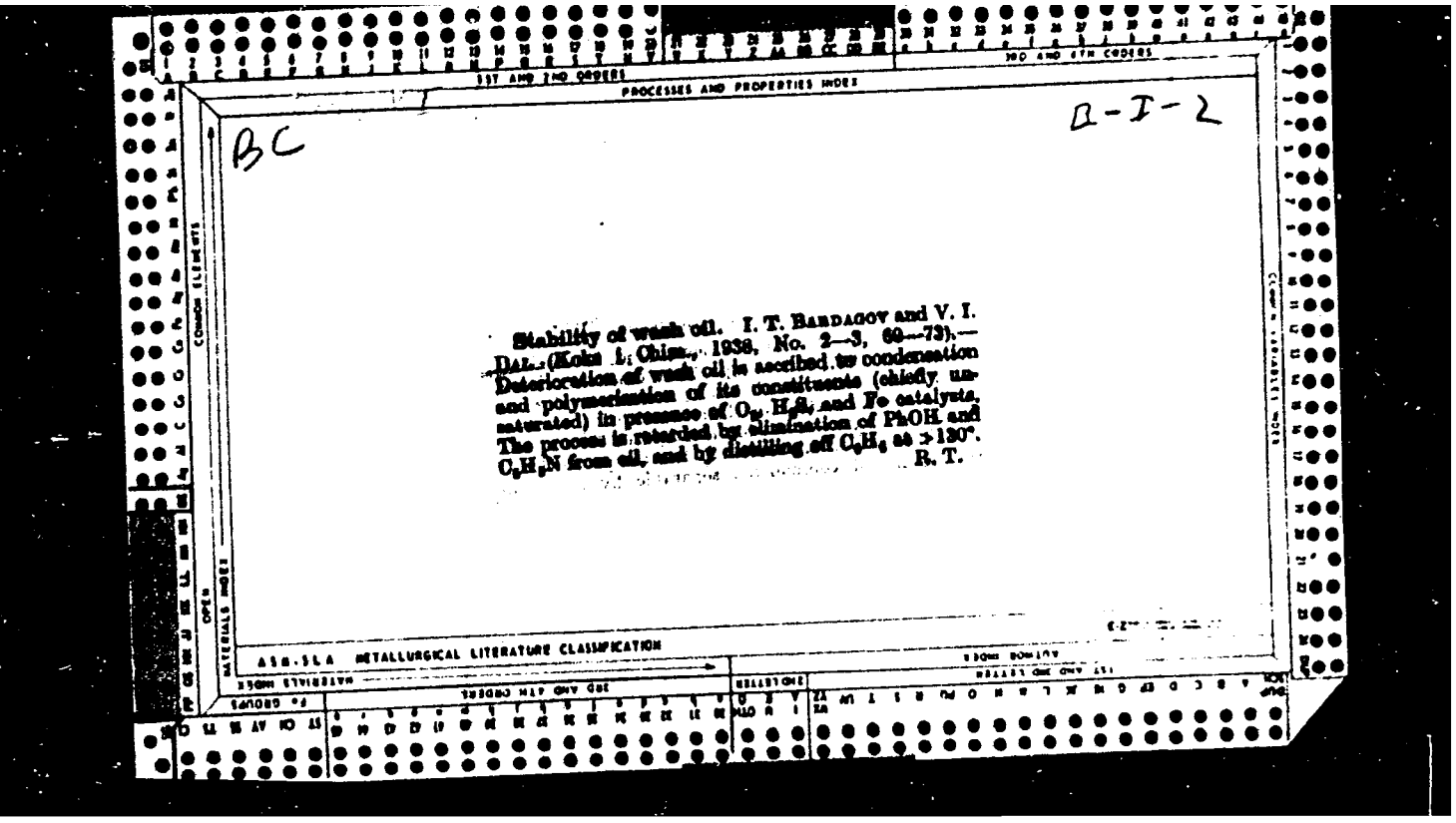
[Animals of the U.S.S.R.] Zhivotnyi mir SSSR. Moskva. Vol. 5.[Mountain provinces of European Russia] Gornye oblasti evropeiskoi chasti SSSR. 1958. 655 p. (MIRA 11:11)

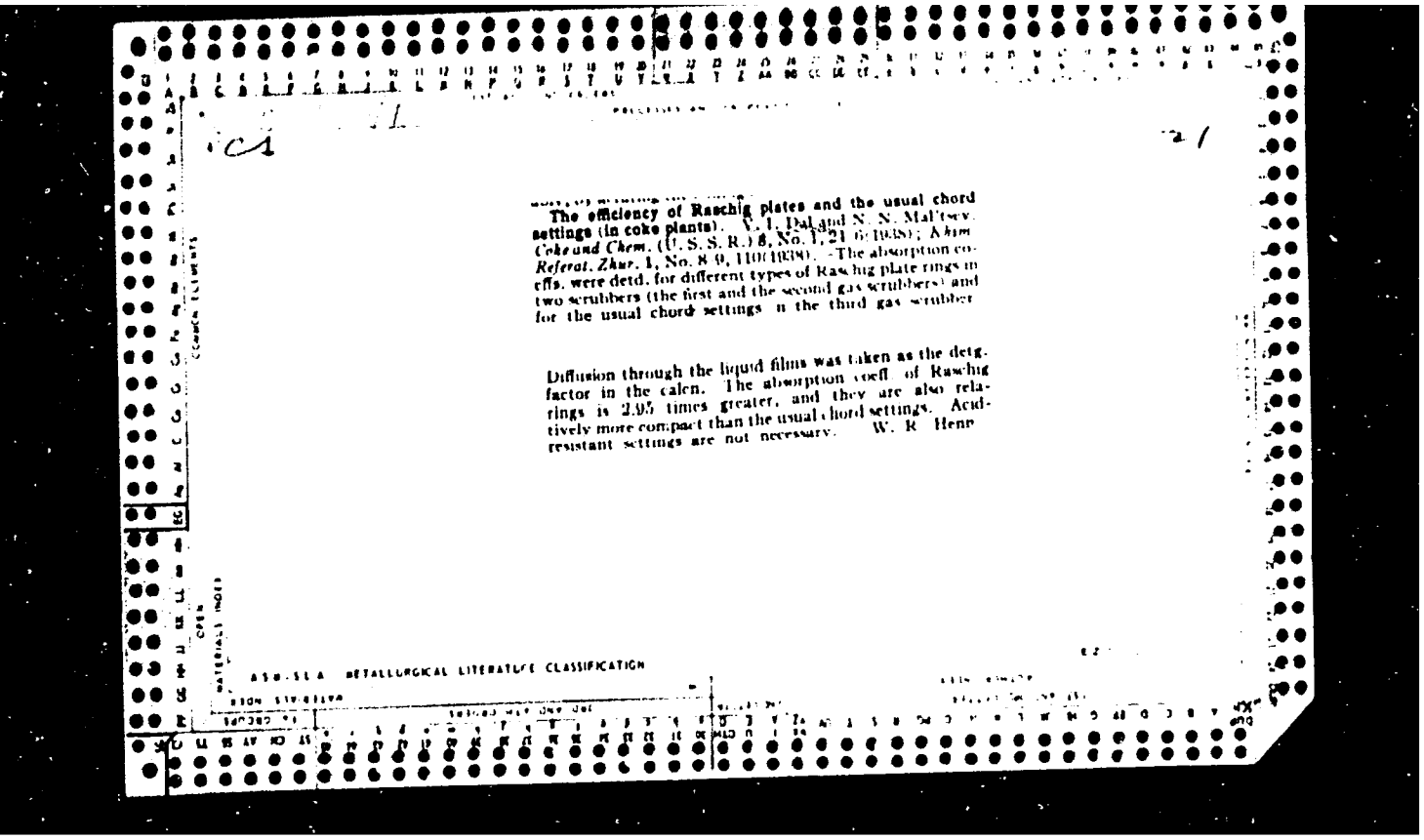
1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskiy institut.
(Zoology)

DAL', S.K.; GUSEV, V.M.; BEDNYY, S.N.

Ecology and reporduction of the saiga (Saiga tatarica L.) [with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 37 no.3:447-456 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

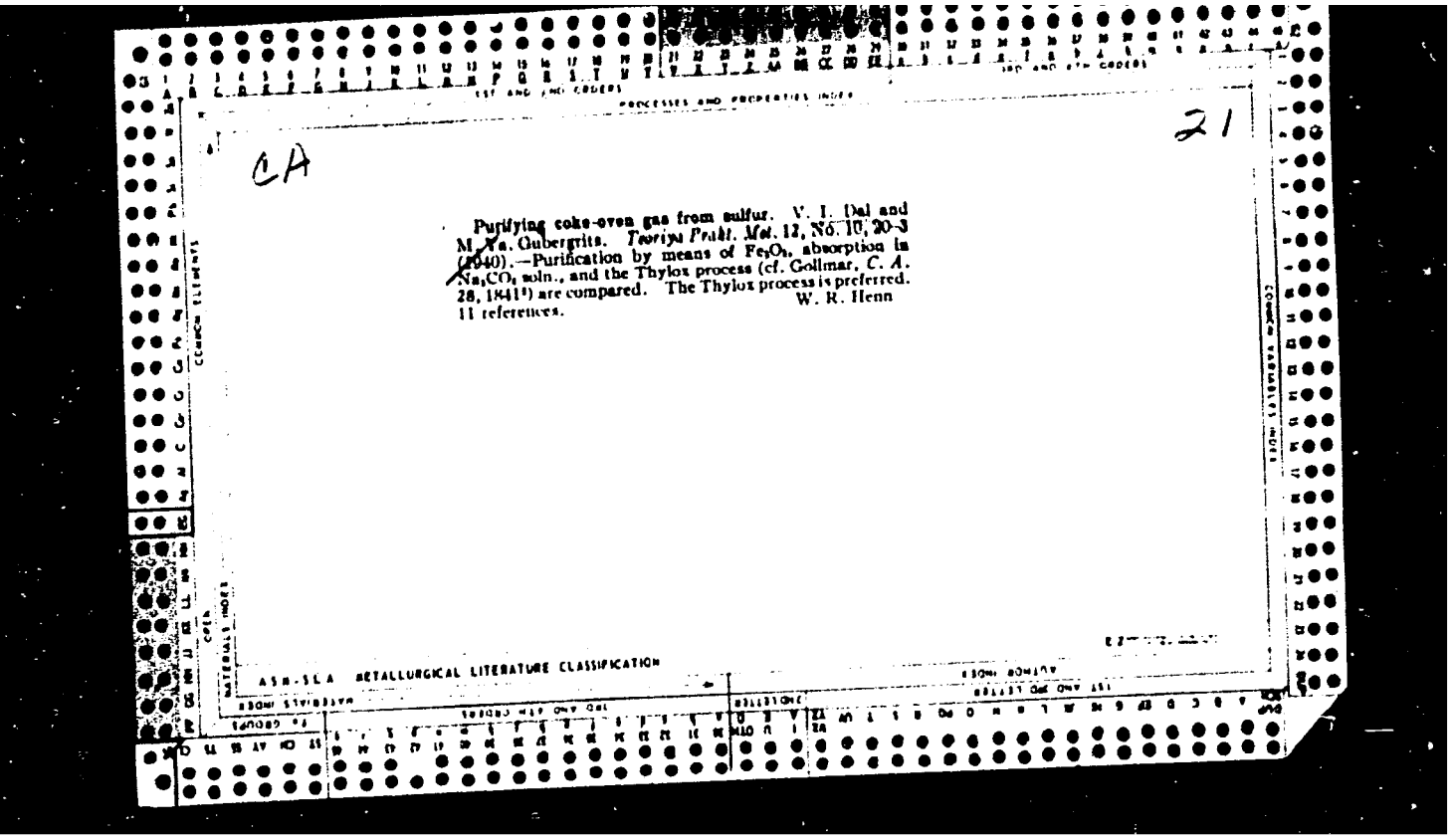
1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Stavropol'.
(Saiga)





The efficiency of Raschig plates and the usual chord settings (in coke plants). V. I. Dal and N. N. Mal'tsev. *Koks und Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, No. 1, 21–6 (1938); *Chim. Referat. Zhur.* 1, No. 8-9, 1100 (1939). The absorption coeffs. were detd. for different types of Raschig plate rings in two scrubbers (the first and the second gas scrubbers) and for the usual chord settings in the third gas scrubber.

Diffusion through the liquid films was taken as the detg. factor in the calcn. The absorption coeff. of Raschig rings is 2.95 times greater, and they are also relatively more compact than the usual chord settings. Acid-resistant settings are not necessary. W. R. Henn



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Purifying coke-oven gas from sulfur. V. I. Dal and M. Ya. Gubergrits. *Tsvetn. Metall.* 13, No. 10, 20–3 (1940).—Purification by means of Fe_2O_3 absorption in Na_2CO_3 soln., and the Thylox process (cf. Gollmar, *C. A.* 28, 1841[1]) are compared. The Thylox process is preferred. W. R. Henn
11 references.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

General & Physical Chemistry - 2

The mechanism of absorption during bubbling. V. I. Dal and M. A. Vitkina. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim. S.S.S.R.* 23, 573-9; *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 609-15(1950)(Engl. translation).—The motion of a gas bubble in a viscous medium is given by

$$v = \sqrt{\left(\frac{4DG}{3\phi}\right)\left(\frac{\gamma_l - \gamma_g}{\gamma_l}\right)\left(1 - e^{-3\phi\pi/2D\gamma_l H}\right)}$$

where v is the rate at which the gas bubble rises, in m./sec.; D is the bubble diam., in m; H is the height of the bubbling layer, in m.; ϕ is the coeff. of resistance of the medium; γ_g and γ_l are the densities of the gas and the liquid, resp., in kg./cu. m; and G is the acceleration of gravity in m./sec.^{2} The coeff. of absorption rate $K = 6.95D^{1.66}\gamma_l^{0.66}H^{-0.6}$ kg./(sq. m. hr. mm. Hg), where D = diam. of the bubble, v = rate of flow of gas in cu. m./hr., and H = height of the bubbling layer in m. K increases as the bubbling depth diminishes and the bubble diam. increases. Near the surface of a rising bubble, the gas moves with the surrounding medium, and inside, in the opposite direction. The surface of the bubble is subjected to tension at the top and compression at the bottom. The eddying motion inside the bubble causes particles of the moving gas to rupture and pass through the boundary layer. With increasing velocity, the boundary becomes thinner and the interchange of the substances involved improves. Earl S. McCulley

Speed of solution of copper in nitric acid. J. L. de Hauss (Lab. electronique appliquée, Paris). *Chim. anal.* 34, 183-8 (1952).—The speed was studied with 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 *N* HNO_3; the action of more dil. acid is so slow that it has no interest. At these 5 concns. the nos. of g. of Cu dissolved per ml. were 0.008, 0.0020, 0.0038, 0.0147, and 0.1857 per hr. Immersion of Cu in 4 *N* or stronger HNO_3 for 5-10 min. renders the metal passive, and more dil. HNO_3 fails to dissolve more Cu. All the results confirm the theory that CuO is the first product formed in dissolving the metal and that no H is liberated. The presence of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ or $KMnO_4$ increases the speed at which the metal dissolves in HNO_3. W. T. Hall

AUTHORS: Dal', V.I., Dr.Tech.Sc., Shapiro, M.D., Cand.Tech.Sc. and Gubergrits, M.Ya. (Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology).

TITLE: The production of coarse crystalline ammonium sulphate of rounded shape on coke oven works. (Polucheniye krupnokristallicheskogo sul'fata ammoniya okruglennoy formy na koksokhimicheskikh zavodakh).

PERIODICAL: "Koks i Khimiya" (Coke and Chemistry), 1957, No.3, pp.38-43 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Basic principles of operating saturators which must be fulfilled in order to obtain coarse grain sulphate crystals are stated. These were to some extent confirmed on an industrial scale by the operation of a saturator according to the above principles, namely: increased circulation of mother liquor, constant, optimum acidity (4-5%); number of washing of saturator (during which the acidity sharply rises) was reduced to 1 per day (instead of one per shift); diluted acid was constantly supplied together with "returned" solution; a small stream of make-up water was constantly supplied; and the temperature was maintained at a constant level. A considerable improvement in the quality of the salt was obtained. Chemical composition of mother liquors from a number of works was investigated and the variation in the concentraions of some "strange" ions was established: Fe^{**} -

The production of coarse crystalline ammonium sulphate of rounded shape on coke oven works. (Cont.) 163

from 0.6 to 2 g/l; $Al^{\cdots}$ - from 0.08 to 1.08 g/l and Cl' - from 2.3 to 10.4 g/l. The crystallisation process of ammonium sulphate from pure solutions of various acidities (0 to 10%) as well as containing various proportions of individual and a mixture of the above "strange" ions was investigated on a laboratory scale. In this way the negative influence of the individual and mixtures of impurities on the size and shape of sulphate crystals was established. The results obtained were confirmed by size and chemical analyses and crystallographic examination of samples of industrial salts and mother liquors from a number of works. On the basis of the results obtained the following measures leading to an improvement in the salt quality are recommended: a) a systematic control (at least once per month) of the chemical composition of the mother liquor from saturators, particularly the content of chlorine anions should not exceed 20-30 g/l; b) for the make-up water technically pure water should be used and not spent ammonia liquor; c) washing of centrifuges, catchers etc., should be done with technical water; d) particular attention should be paid to the content of volatile ammonia salts in vapours from ammonia steels, and e) if the chlorine content is too high the mother liquor should be steadily replaced by pure solutions. There are 6 tables.

73-3-23/24

AUTHOR: Dal', V. I. and Ruban, I. N.

TITLE: Complex Utilisation of Local Fuels of the Ukrainian SSR. Catalytic Cracking of the Broad Fraction of Lignite Tars of the Aleksandriya Deposits. (Kompleksnoye Ispol'zovaniye Mestnykh Topliv USSR. Kataliticheskiy Kreking Shirokoy Fraktsii Smoly Burykh Ugley Aleksandriyskogo Mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy Khimicheskiy Zhurnal, 1957, Vol. 23, No.3, pp 411-414 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Semi-coked tars of the above lignites can be converted to light motor fuels (with high yields) without hydrogenation. A broad fraction, obtained after distillation of the phenols and paraffin, is subjected to catalytic cracking by using an alumo-silicate catalyst. The optimum cracking temperature was found to be 450° C. The ball-shaped catalyst had a 5 mm diamter. The apparatus used for cracking is described and shown in figure 1. The liquid products were analysed by absorption chromatography on silica gel ACK. The "dry" cracking gases were analysed by the H_2SO_4 method, the specific weight was determined in a Shilling apparatus. Results of the cracking experiments are shown in figures 2 and 3. A maximum yield of benzene (31.6%) was obtained at 450° C; this yield

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Complex Utilisation of Local Fuels of the Ukrainian SSR. Catalytic Cracking of the Broad Fraction of Lignite Tars of the Alexandria Deposits.

decreased when the temperature was increased whereas the output of gas increased on raising the temperature. A maximum yield of kerosene (37%) is obtained at 350°C. At 500°C temperature the decomposition reaches 55%. Benzene obtained by catalytic cracking is very stable. The iodine number of benzene at 450°C was 25.7; Ukrainian lignite contains large quantities of sulphur. Desulphurisation takes place during the cracking process. Comparative analytic data are given for products obtained by direct distillation and by catalytic cracking. Benzene (by distillation) contains 1.8% S, benzene (by catalytic cracking) contains 0.05% S in the fraction up to 170°C and 0.62% S in the fractions between 170 - 240° C. Kerosene contains 1.14% S (when obtained by distillation) and 0.86% S (when obtained by cracking). The cracking products were analysed by chromatography. An increase in the cracking temperature causes a decrease of the paraffin-naphthenic hydrocarbons and an increase in the content of aromatics. The benzenes obtained by catalytic cracking

73-3-23/24

Complex Utilisation of Local Fuels of the Ukrainian SSR. Catalytic Cracking of the Broad Fraction of Lignite Tars of the Alexandria Deposits.

have high octane numbers and are of good quality. There are 4 figures and 7 Slavic references.

SUBMITTED: October, 5, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovsk Chemical Technology Institute imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy. (Dnepropetrovskiy Khimiko-Tekhnologicheskiy Institut im. F. E. Dzerzhinskogo).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

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DAL' , V.I.; RUBAN, I.N.

Over-all utilization of the local fuels in the Ukrainian S.S.R.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 24 no.1:107-110 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. F.E. Dzherzhinskogo.

(Ukraine--Petroleum)
(Hydrocarbons) (Cracking)

5(2)

AUTHORS: Dal', V. I., Zakupra, V. A., Ruban, I. N. SOV/32-24-12-11 [illegible]

TITLE: Determination of Sulfur in Products of Carbon Treatment Using the Double Combustion Method (Opredeleniye sery v produktakh pererabotki uglya metodom dvoynogo sozhzheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 12, pp 1445-1446 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method of double combustion was suggested by Volynskiy and Chudakova (Ref 1). In the work reported here an iodine solution containing starch was used instead of the soda solution for adsorbing the SO_2 gas. The absorber was also modified (Figure), and among other changes the glass filter was replaced by a perforated plastic lamella. Instead of the gas burner a small electric furnace was used. The product of a catalytic cracking (over 200°), the neutral resinous fraction of semicoking (200-350°), a cracking fraction (200-300°), a Diesel oil, the resinous fraction of a catalytic cracking product (over 200°), concentrates of various aromatic hydrocarbons, and a coal tar were analyzed (Table). It was observed that with a sulfur co[illegible]

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Determination of Sulfur in Products of Carbon Treatment Using the Double Combustion Method

tent of more than 3% the titration of the SO_2 with iodine is more difficult. When this is the case the weighed sample taken must be smaller and the duration of the analysis must be lengthened. Using the iodine solution the analytic method is simplified and the analysis is carried out more quickly. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Chemical-Technological Institute)

PLIT, I.G.; DAL', V.I.

Side adsorption of carbon dioxide in the potassium hydroxide process of the removal of hydrogen sulfide. Trudy DKHTI no.6: '58. (MIRA 13:11)
(Carbon dioxide) (Hydrogen sulfide)

DAL', V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; MALYAROV, B.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; AL'TERMAN, L.S., inzh.

Coking and semicoking of coals from the western wing of the great Donets Basin. Kompl. vyk. pal.-energ. res. Ukr. no.1: 92-99 '59. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-takhnologicheskiy institut.
(Donets Basin—Coal—Carbonization)

11(4) SOV/156-59-1-43/54

AUTHORS: Dal', V. I., Zakupra, V. A.

TITLE: The Chromatographic Investigation of the Benzine From the Catalytic Cracking of the Neutral Tar Share of the Semi-coking of the Aleksandriya Lignite of the UkrSSR (Khromatograficheskoye issledovaniye benzina kataliticheskogo krekinga neytral'noy chasti smoly polukoksovaniya aleksandriyskikh burykh ugley USSR)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 173 - 176 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The complete chromatographic separation of hydrocarbons necessitates the use of rather complicated high columns. A U-shaped column is proposed, in which the substance to be chromatographed moves downward in the first half, and upward in the second (Figure). The cracking product obtained on the metal reactor at 450° yielded 30.5% benzene (boiling point below 200°), 38.2% gas oil (boiling point above 200°), and 10.5% gas. The remaining 20.8% is made up of coke, moisture, and losses. Benzene was fractionated on silica gel ASM. Physical data and iodine number were determined in respect of the

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individual fractions (Table). The chromatograms presented show the separation into paraffin- and naphthene-hydrocarbons, olefines and aromatic hydrocarbons. The physical constants change accordingly. One table shows the compositions of the individual fractions from these hydrocarbon groups. A striking fact is the high aromatic hydrocarbon content (heavy benzol, xylenes). There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra khimicheskoy tekhnologii topliva Dneprop trovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta im. F. E. Dzerzhinskogo (Chair of Chemical Technology of Fuels of the Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy)

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1958

DAL', V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; ZAKUPRA, V.A., inzh.

Investigation of the composition of the tar of semicoked Aleksandrov brown coal and products of its catalytic cracking. Kompl. vyk. pal.-energ. res. Ukr. no.1:209-221 '59. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Dzerzhinskogo.

(Coal tar) (Coal—Carbonization)

DAL', V.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; FOMENKO, O.S., dotsent, kand.tekhn. nauk; MALYROV, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; AL'TERMAN, L.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KEYTEL'GISSER, A.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Coals from the western part of the Donets Basin as raw materials for complete processing into fuels and other materials. Ugol' Ukr. Vol.3 no.5:15-17 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. F.E. Dzherzhinskogo.
(Donets Basin--Coal) (Coke industry) (Coal-tar products)

GANZ, Semen Naumovich; Priiyali uchastiye: NEDOBACH, G.G.; TOPTUNENKO, Ye.T.; LEYBOVICH, S.B.; BRAGINSKAYA, R.I.; DAL', V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk,prf., red.; NESTERENKO, A.S., red.; PLETENITSKIY, V.Yu., tekhn. red.

[Technological processes and equipment of the synthesis gas and fixed nitrogen industries] Tekhnologicheskie protsessy i oborudovanie proizvodstv sintez-gaza i sviazannogo azota. Pod red. V.I. Dalia. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos. univ., im. A.M.Gor'kogo, 1960. 550 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Gas manufacture and works) (Nitrogen)

DAL', V.I.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, P.K.; GOLENDA, V.F.; POPOV, R.I.; PASHKEVICH, A.Z.; KONRADI, V.Ya.

Increasing the size of metallurgical coke by a new method of selecting coal charges. Koks i khim. no.1:22-27 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (for Dal', Finkel'shteyn & Golenda). 2. Dnepropetrovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Popov, Pashkevich and Konradi).
(Dnepropetrovsk--Coke)

S/068-x/60/000/008/002/003
E071/E435

AUTHORS: Dal', V.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Raskina, L.S., Martsinkevich, L.E. and Artem'yeva, L.N.

TITLE: Isomerization and Separation of Xyloles

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1960, No.8, pp.44-46

TEXT: The possibility of production of paraxylole (which can be oxidized to terephthalic acid) from technical xylole was investigated. The problem can be divided into two parts: 1) separation of the individual isomers and 2) isomerization of metha- and ortho-xyloles into paraxylole. Laboratory experiments on freezing out the p-isomer were tested at temperatures of -25, -40 and -50°C and retention times of 15, 30, 45 and 60 minutes. It was found that in the absence of o-xylole, the separation of p-xylole takes place satisfactorily at -50°C, namely the yield of p-isomer reaches 18% with its residual concentration in m xylole (filtrate) of 1.6 to 6.8%. Thus the method can be used for the preliminary separation of xyloles, providing the filtrate is submitted to a further separation for which the adsorption method was tried. The possibility of this method of separation was tested using activated carbon of various marks (BAU, KAD and

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Isomerization and Separation of Xyloles

KAD ground). The best results were obtained with BAU carbon. It was found that a mixture rich in p-isomer passes through the adsorbent practically unchanged but if the content of p-isomer does not exceed 15% the separation does take place. On passing a mixture through the adsorption column, at first m-isomer is obtained followed by a mixture rich in p-isomer and then again m-isomer (Table 2). Thus, after preliminary separation of p-xylole by freezing, the filtrate can be passed through an adsorption column and a practically pure m-xylole and a fraction rich in p-xylole can be obtained. The former can be passed for the isomerization treatment whilst the latter can be again submitted to the freezing treatment. The isomerization of pure o- and m-xyloles was tested using an apparatus previously described (Ref.2) and an aluminosilicate bead catalyst. The optimum conditions were found to be: temperature 450°C and feed rate 0.6 hr^{-1}. The influence of addition of gaseous hydrocarbons (propane - butane fraction) to the reaction mixture was also tested. The experimental results are given in Table 3. It was found that the addition of gaseous hydrocarbons has a positive effect on the yield of p-xylole on

Card 2/3

S/068-x/60/000/008/002/003
E071/E435

Isomerization and Separation of Xyloles

isomerization of m-xylole, and a negative effect on the isomerization of o-xylole. Thus, the isomerization treatment of the above two isomers should be carried out separately. On the basis of experimental results, a scheme for the separation and treatment of xyloles is proposed (see figure). This consists of: preliminary rectification of technical xylole and isomerization products from isomerization plants of o- and m-xyloles for the separation of lighter and heavier hydrocarbons; fine rectification, for the purpose of separation of o-xyloles from the mixture of p- and m-xyloles. The former is then passed for the isomerization treatment and the latter mixture is passed for the freezing treatment etc., as described in the experimental part of the work. There are 3 tables, 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut
(Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology)

Card 3/3

5 1105 also 1137

S/194/61/000/001/023/038
D216/D304

AUTHORS: Mal'tsev, N.N. and Dal', V.I.

TITLE: The application of ultrasonics for the intensification of absorption

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 1, 1961, 16 abstract 1 E140 (V Sb. Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva, no. 10, M., 1960, 109-116)

TEXT: The action has been investigated of ultrasonic oscillations on the absorption by oil of benzene from gas. The arrangement of absorption installation is given. The application of ultrasonic oscillations (frequency 1 Mc/s, intensity 2 - 3 W/cm^2) increased the speed of the process 3 - 10 times and the quantity of absorbed benzene was increased 1.5 - 2 times 4 references.

Card 1/1

S/074/60/029/011/001/002
B005/B054

AUTHORS: Dal', V. I., Nabivach, V. M.

TITLE: Analysis and Separation of Hydrocarbons of the Benzene Series by the Method of Gas-Liquid Chromatography

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi khimii, 1960, Vol. 29, No. 11 pp. 1353-1361

TEXT: In the present paper, the authors briefly discuss a great number of non-Soviet papers on the analysis and separation of aromatic hydrocarbons with the aid of gas chromatography. The gas-chromatographic separation of mixtures is based on the difference found among migration velocities of the individual components along the steady-phase layer. Thus, single zones or bands are formed. There are three groups of theories on the rules governing the motion and elution of these bands. The first group includes the theory of theoretical plates. In each theoretical plate, equilibrium is established between liquid and gas. In the practice, this equilibrium is, however, not attained. The second group comprises the kinetic theories in which molecular motions are considered; macroscopic characteristics are not taken into account. In the third group which is

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called "theory of velocities" or "theory of macroscopic constants", the elution of the bands is described with the use of macroscopic characteristics (diffusion coefficients, mass transfer coefficients, etc.). Gas chromatography is used to separate and analyze various classes of organic compounds. Separation is most difficult with mixtures appearing in the petroleum industry and containing aromatic hydrocarbons among other components. The major part of the present paper is devoted to a discussion of papers on the separation of isomeric xylenes. Gas chromatography allows to separate substances with boiling-point differences of 0.1°C and less. Fluorene picrate, being a steady phase, is particularly selective for the separation of isomeric xylenes. A temperature drop from 140° to 60°C improves separation. Some authors used substituted tetrahaloid phthalates which form complex compounds of different stability with the isomeric xylenes. Other polar compounds were also used as steady phases. A complete separation of the isomeric xylenes was achieved with the aid of a column more than 15 m long and having 30,000 theoretical plates but also much longer capillary columns with even more theoretical plates were used. Two figures illustrate the gas-chromatographic separation of isomeric

xylenes with the use of 7,8-benzoquinoline as a steady phase in an ordinary chromatographic column (Fig. 1) and in a 12 m long capillary column (Fig. 2). A table lists the experimental conditions for the analysis and separation of aromatic hydrocarbons suggested by eleven authors. The table contains the following columns: composition of the mixture to be separated; dimensions of the chromatographic column and temperature of separation; steady phase; flow velocity of the carrier gas; quantity of the sample; efficiency of the column in terms of theoretical plates; separation factor for m-xylene / p-xylene; reference. Finally, the authors deal with papers on recording instruments for the qualitative and quantitative gas-chromatographic determination of aromatic hydrocarbons. The following properties are frequently used for recording: heat conductivity, ionization by β-rays, gas density, light absorption in the ultraviolet and infrared, and others. The chromatographic apparatus produced by various Western firms mainly differ by the type of recording instrument, the procedure of gas introduction, the control of the flow velocity, and structural details. In recent years, gas chromatography has become possible at 300-500°C. Shorter columns of larger diameters have

Analysis and Separation of Hydrocarbons of the Benzene Series by the Method of Gas-Liquid Chromatography

S/074/60/029/011/001/002
B005/B054

been designed for the separation of small quantities. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 235 references: 34 Soviet, 80 British, 65 US, 15 German, 9 Dutch, 7 Japanese, 4 Czech, 3 French, 2 Hungarian, 2 Italian, 2 Canadian, 2 South-African, 1 Chinese, 1 Finnish, 1 Australian, and 1 Rumanian.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. F. E. Dzerzhinskogo (Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy)

Card 4/4

DAL', V.Ya.; NABIVACH, V.M.

Utilization of benzoic anhydride as a stationary phase in the gas-liquid chromatography. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel. 6 no.10:51-54 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Gas chromatography) (Benzoic anhydride)

DAL', V.I.; NABIVACH, V.M.

Analysis of the products of crude benzene by the method of gas-liquid chromatography. Koks i khim. no.7:45-48 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Benzene--Analysis) (Gas chromatography)

SHVETS, I.T., akademik, otv. red.; DAL', V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SHCHEGOLEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, zam. otv. red.; OSTROVSKIY, S.B., red.; LAVROV, P.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; LANDSMAN, S.U., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KUZNETSOV, V.I., kand. khim. nauk, red.; SUSHON, S.P., inzh., red. DAKHNO, Yu.B., tekhn. red.

[Complete utilization of Ukrainian solid fuels]Kompleksnoe ispol'zovanie tverdykh topliv Ukrainy. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1962. 287 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Rada po vyvchennyu produktyvnykh syl URSR. 2. 2. Akademiya nauk Ukr.SSR (for Shvets). 3. Nachal'nik otdela toplivnoy promyshlennosti Gosudarstvennogo planovogo komitota Soveta Ministrov Ukr. SSR (for Ostrovskiy). 4. Institut teploenergetiki Akademii nauk Ukr.SSR (for Shchegolev, Sushon).

(Ukraine--Fuel)

[redacted]

DAL', V.I.; NABIVACH, V.M.; RASKINA, L.S.; ARTEM'YEVA, L.N.

Pyrolysis of Shebelinka gas condensates and study of pyrolysis products by means of gas-liquid chromatography. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.8:79-83 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. F.E. Dzerzhinskogo.

DAL', V.I.; FOMENKO, O.S.; KEYTEL'GISSER, A.M.

Studying the coals of Novo-Moskovsk deposit in the Ukraine as a raw material for chemical industries. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.2:20 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Dnieper Basin—Coal)

DAL', V.I.; RASKINA, L.S.; NABIVACH, V.M.

Pyrolysis of a gas condensate in the presence of coke-oven gas. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.9:14-16 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.

DAL', V.I.; ZMIYEVSKIY, P.K.; KOVALEV, I.P.

Heavy refining residues of Volgograd petroleums as raw materials for the retarded coking process. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.10:55-58 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Dzerzhinskogo.

DAL', V.I.; RASKINA, L.S.; NABIVACH, V.M.

Pyrolysis with water vapor of the gas condensate of the Shebelinka field. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 8 no.1:31-34 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Dzerzhinskogo.

(Shebelinka—Condensate oil wells)

ZMIYEVSKIY, P.K.; DAL', V.I.

Coking gas oils as a crude for catalytic cracking. Neftepер. i neftekhim. no. 4:6-10 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Volgogradskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

ZMIYEVSKIY, P.K.; DAL', V.I.; KUSAKINA, G.M.

Investigating the coking distillates from the refining residues of Volgograd oils. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.3: 59-62 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.

DAL', V.I.; SHKVYRYA, A.G.

Stability of the stationary phases in the analysis of aromatic hydrocarbons. Zav. lab. 30 no.10:1214-1215 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni F.E.Dzerzhinskogo.

Dal', V. V.

Lignins of cotton husks. V. G. Panasyuk, V. V. Dal', and L. V. Panasyuk (Chem. Technol. Inst., Dneproperovsk). *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 28, 1211–14(1955).—Aq. NaOH exts. from cotton husks about 7% of an alkali lignin and a fraction of a difficultly extractable lignin. The MeO content (10.7%) in the material was comparable to alkali lignins from other plant sources. The aq. soln. after sepn. of the alkali lignin contains a substance which with 72% H_2SO_4 yields a ppt. contg. 2.08% MeO. Extn. of the husks after EtOH-C_6H_6 treatment with $(CH_3OH)_2$ 1 hr. at 180° yielded about 8% "glycol lignin" in a form of a low-melting resin contg. 12.3% MeO. The Willstätter or König method gives too-high results for lignin in cotton husks.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Synthesis of benzyl ethers of cellulose in the presence of xylene. E. N. Lyubimova. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 28, 1220–4(1955).—Addn. of 10–20% xylene to the reaction mixts. of aq. NaOH, cellulose, and $PhCH_2Cl$ serves to improve the prepn. of benzylcellulose by reducing the viscosity and adherence of the product near the end of the operation and facilitates washing of the final product. In such esterification with 6 moles $PhCH_2Cl$/mole cellulose it is advisable to add xylene some 2 hrs. after initiation of the reaction.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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Dab, V. V.

Hydrolysis of lignin from cotton hulls. V. G. Panasyuk, V. V. Dal, and L. V. Panasyuk (Chem.-Technol. Inst., Dnepropetrovsk). *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 29, 144-6(1956); cf. *C.A.* 47, 12800b.—The compn. of lignin obtained from hydrolytic lignin (I) and from cotton hulls (II) is the same. After 20 extns. with 5% NaOH of I and II hydrolyzed with 72% H_2SO_4 the quality and the quantity of lignin obtained was the same. But whereas it was easily removed from the H_2O soln. of I, that from II remained partially in soln. The MeO content after digestion with NaOH was low, 2.05–3.75%, whereas lignin digested with ethylene glycol contained 10.35% of the MeO group. Apparently MeO is broken off during digestion with NaOH. I. Benecowitz

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S/020/61/140/003/015/020
B103/B101

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Academician, Krentsel', B. A., Dal', V. V., and Oppengeym, V. D.

TITLE: Polymerization of heptene-1 by means of the catalytic system $Al(iso\text{-}C_4H_9)_3 + TiCl_4$

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 140, no. 3, 1961, 614-616

TEXT: The authors studied the mechanism of polymerization of linear α- olefins by combined organometallic catalysts, as well as the relations between the structure of the initial hydrocarbon and the properties of the resulting polymer. Heptene-1 served as object, $Al(i\text{-}C_4H_9)_3 + TiCl_4$ as catalyst. The monomer was prepared by pyrolysis of heptyl acetate at 540 - 550°C. Preliminary tests showed that the highest conversion of the monomer was reached at an equimolar quantitative ratio of the catalyst components, and at approximately 60°C. The course of temperature of the intrinsic viscosity of polyheptene revealed: Above 60°C some destruction of the polymer set in under the action of the catalyst. As a result, the

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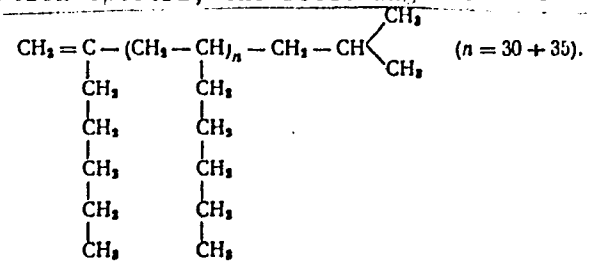
Polymerization of heptene-1...

intrinsic viscosity which depends on the ratio of the catalyst components dropped. The peak value of the intrinsic viscosity in Decalin was reached at an $AlR_3/TiCl_4$ ratio between 1.5 and 2.5. The polyheptene produced under optimum conditions is a viscous, glassy substance with a molecular weight of approximately 3500, and a melting point of -40°C. An X-ray structural analysis showed that polyheptene was completely amorphous. On account of the infrared absorption spectra, the following structure is assumed:



$(n = 30 + 35)$.

Still, the absorption band at 972 cm^{-1} points to a possible double bond in the middle of the polymer chain:

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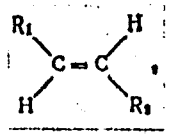
Polymerization of heptene-1...



This problem requires further investigation. There are 3 figures and 4 references: 1 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The three references to English language publications read as follows: F. P. Reding, J. Polym. Sci., 21, 547 (1956); E. Badin, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 80, 24 (1958); T. W. Campbell, A. C. Haven jr., J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1, No. 1 (1959).

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1961

Card 3/3

L 11482-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4047686 S/0204/64/004/005/0741/0746

AUTHOR: Dal', V. V.; Krentsel', B. A. 13

TITLE: Polymerization of 1-hexene and 1-pentene in the presence of the catalytic system isobutylaluminum + TiCl sub 4

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 4, no. 5, 1964, 741-746

TOPIC TAGS: hexene, pentene, isobutyl aluminum, titanium tetrachloride, polymerization polyhexene, polypentene

ABSTRACT: The polymerization of 1-hexene and 1-pentene (at 20-100C) was investigated with varying molar ratios of a complex organometallic catalyst system based on $Al(iso\text{-}C_4H_9)_3$ and $TiCl_4$, and the main regularities of the reaction were established. The best conversion of monomer(70-80%) and a high viscosity of the polymer (2.1-2.4 dl/g in decalin at 90C) were obtained at $AlR_3:TiCl_4=2$ and a temperature of 20C. The resulting polymer was a semi-solid, rubbery substance. X-ray analysis showed that polyhexene and polyheptene, which are amorphous at room temperature, are partly crystallized on cooling to the temperature of liquid nitrogen. Fractional distillation of polyhexene and polyheptene showed that all fractions of the polymer are amorphous substances in a broad range of molecular

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L 11482-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047686

weights, since crystalline formations plasticized by amorphous parts could not be detected. From the results of fractionation studies, distribution curves of integral and differential molecular weight were plotted. The character of the differential distribution curves shows the high polydispersity of both polymers, while the maxima of the curves were obtained at low values of ξ (0.17 for polypentene and 0.75 for polyhexene), i.e. both polymers contained mostly low-molecular weight substances. Polyhexene and polypentene are the last polymers in the homologous series of 1-polyolefins, in which the spiral configuration of the macromolecule is retained. They are an intermediate form between two types of crystallization: crystallization in the spiral form for polyolefins ranging from polypropylene to polypentene, and the crystallization of higher paraffins, such as for polyolefins starting from polynonene. Because of their intermediate position, polyhexene and polyheptene also differ in their properties from the other members of the series. Some hypothetical causes for the formation of only amorphous polymer and 1-hexene and 1-pentene are advanced. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A. V. Topchieva AN SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

DALA, Jozsef Istvan, tanar (Mezokovesd)

The famous Mezokovesd [illegible]

DALA, Laszlo

On popular science films. Term tud kozl 5 no.9:416 S '61.

1. "Termeszettudomanyi Kozlony" felelos szerkesztoje.

KHMEL'NITSKIY, Yu.L.; DALADUGIN,A.I.; NESTEROVSKIY, V.V.

Methylation of pentanes with methyl chloride. Khim.i tekh. topl. no.9:34-39 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Methylation) (Pentane)

[illegible] Yu. V.

137-58-2-3256

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 143 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dalago, Yu. V.

TITLE: A Method of Supplying Welding Stations With Acetylene (Metody snabzheniya svarochnykh postov atsetilenom)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Gazoplamen. obrabotka metallov. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1956, pp 144-151

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Acetylene supplies—Scheduling—Bibliography

Card 1/1

DALAGO, YU. V.

AUTHOR: Dalago, Yu.V., Engineer 135-10-15/19

TITLE: Automated Acetylene Generator (Avtomatizirovannyy atsetilenovyy generator)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1957, No 10, pp 38-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A generator of the "carbide-into-water" system - "Avtogend-M", designed by the author of the article and built at an unidentified plant in Moscow is described and shown by a drawing and a photograph. As introduction, the author lists the disadvantages of the existing acetylene generators: emptying of carbide drums into portable bunkers (generators ГНД-35, ГМК-10, АНС-55, АСС-55), or into baskets (СВД, ГСД), or into buckets which are then dumped into the generator (СТВК, ГВК, ГРК). Carbide dust is dissipated into the air, from all the aforementioned generators, the hot sludge is let out directly into the channel under the generator chamber and the acetylene vapors pollute the surrounding air. The author states that all this obviously makes the working conditions hazardous and detrimental to health. The new, automated, generator has the following features: carbide is loaded into the bunker by a pneumatic loader, together with the drum of which the bottom is preliminarily removed. From the bunker to

Card 1/2

the gas generating chamber the carbide is transported by a closed conveyer which is automatically controlled by the weight of carbide inside the chamber. A water sprinkler is switched on automatically with the conveyer and wets carbide dust in the carbide mass. Ferrosilicon and other matters insouble in water are thrown down into a basket which is removed through a separate door. The generator may be operated continuously for 2-3 weeks. The continuous drain of hot water and the addition of cold water creates constant temperature conditions. The sludge is discharged during operation through a valve into a hermetically sealed drain and from there into a sludge pit. A special carbon dioxide or nitrogen blowing system is provided for blowing thru all generator sections with gas discharge into the atmosphere. The generator is remote controlled and but may also be operated manually. The gas output is up to 50 m^3/hour. There are two figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

DALAKIANI, A., inzh.

"Stone" wool. Tekh.mol. 29 no.11:9 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Basalt)
(Insulating materials)

SHAPAKIDZE, V.N.; DALAKISHVILI, A.T.

Heat and sound insulating materials from the basalts of Georgia.
Trudy KIMS no.5:99-106 '63.
(MIRA 18:10)

DALAKISHVILI, G.D.

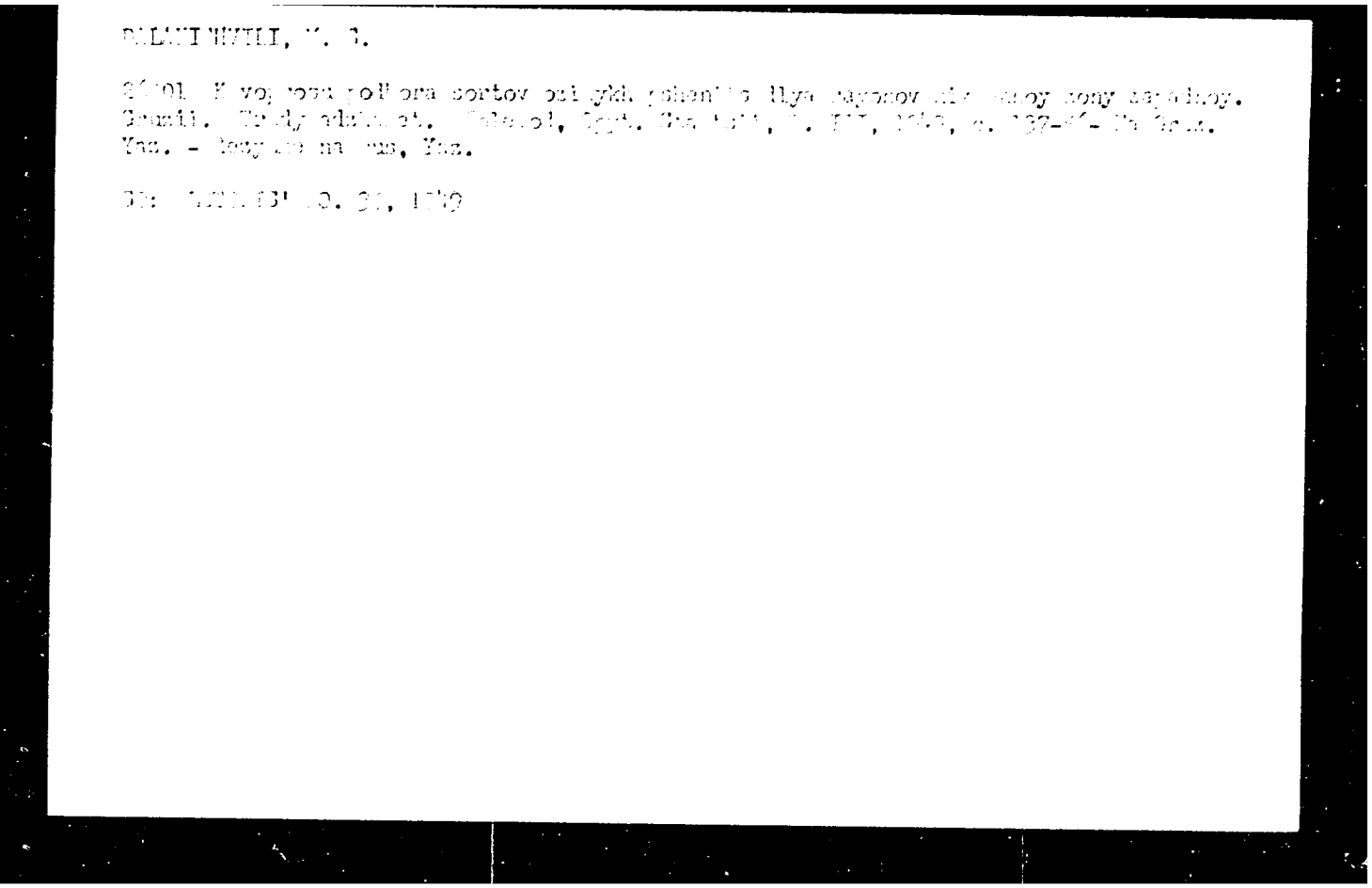
In the Kutaisi Leather-Shoe Combine. Leg. prom. 15 no.11:43 N '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Direktor kombinata.
(Kutaisi--Shoe industry)

D[illegible]LAKISHVILI, [illegible]. S.

2[illegible]9 I tkeshelashvili, k. Travosmesi v travopol'nykh sevooborotakh ravninnoy zony zapadnoy gruzii. Trudy adzhar[illegible]. Polevod. Opyt. Stantsii, [illegible]. III, 1949, c. [illegible].- Na gruz. Yaz. - rezyume na rus. Yaz - Bibliogr: [illegible] nazv.
[illegible]enilov, C. Pobeda materialisticheskoy Billiogr.-3[illegible]. [illegible]273

SO: LETOPIS' No. 35, 1949



DALAKISHVILI, M.S.

Secondary crops in Georgia. Zemledelie 26 no.9:53-56 S '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Direktor Gruzinskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zemledeliya.

DALAKISHVILI, O.N.

Using a thermohydrometer for measuring low rate of water flow. Soob. AN Grouz.SSR 18 no.4:427-432 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sooruzheniy i gidroenergetiki. Predstavleno akademikom K.S. Zavriyevym.
(Flowmeters)

DALAKISHVILI, O. N., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Measuring and recording pulsations in the rate of a water stream". Tbilisi, 1959. 18 pp (Georgian Order of Labor Red Banner Polytech Inst im S. M. Kirov), 150 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 136)

ACC NR: AP7009563 SOURCE CODE: UR/0144/66/000/011/1254/1260

AUTHOR: Dalakishvili, O. N.; Marakvelidze, M. A.; Gol'dbaum, M. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Analysis of a ferromagnetic core printed armature winding

SOURCE: IVUZ. Elektromekhanika, no. 11, 1966, 1254-1260

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetic material, armature, electric motor

SUB CODE: 09

ABSTRACT: The primary elements in the methodology of designing an armature with a printed winding based on a ferromagnetic core are presented. Data used as the basis for design are the following motor parameters: shaft power, voltage available, nominal motor operating speed and efficiency. The method presented was used in designing power motors with ferromagnetic core printed windings of 500 and 750 watts power. The results of testing showed good correspondence between calculated and experimental values. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 39 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS: 39,960]

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.3.045+621.317.442

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Structural state of some areas (1, 4, 7, 19) of the cerebral cortex in elderly, old, and very old people. Zhur. AN Gruz. SSR 39 no.2:427-433 My '65. (MIRA 18:9)

TSVETKOV, L.; KOCHANKOVA, D.; TSVETKOV, D.; DALAKMANSKI, IU.

Cholesterol and calcium levels in human and animal vessels in different age groups and an attempt to decrease their content. Suvr. med. 16 no.12:727-736 '65.

1. Katedra po khigiena i profesionalni bolesti, Vissh meditsinski institut, Sofiia (rukovoditel: prof. L. TSvetkov).

CVETKOV, L., prof. (Sofia); SLAVKOV, B., prof. (Sofia); DALAKMANSKI, J., dr. (Sofia)

Effect of small roentgen and gamma irradiations on basic food constituents (proteins, fats) and some conditionally pathogenic organisms. Cesk. hyg. 8 no.9:571-572 O '63.

TSVETKOV, L.; PETROVA, A.; DALAKMANSKI, IU.; KOCHANKOVA, B.; DOCHOVSKI, D.; GERASIMOV, P.

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(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE,
in construction of hydroelectric stations in Bulgaria (Bul))

KOCHANKOVA, B.; DALAKMANSKI, IU.

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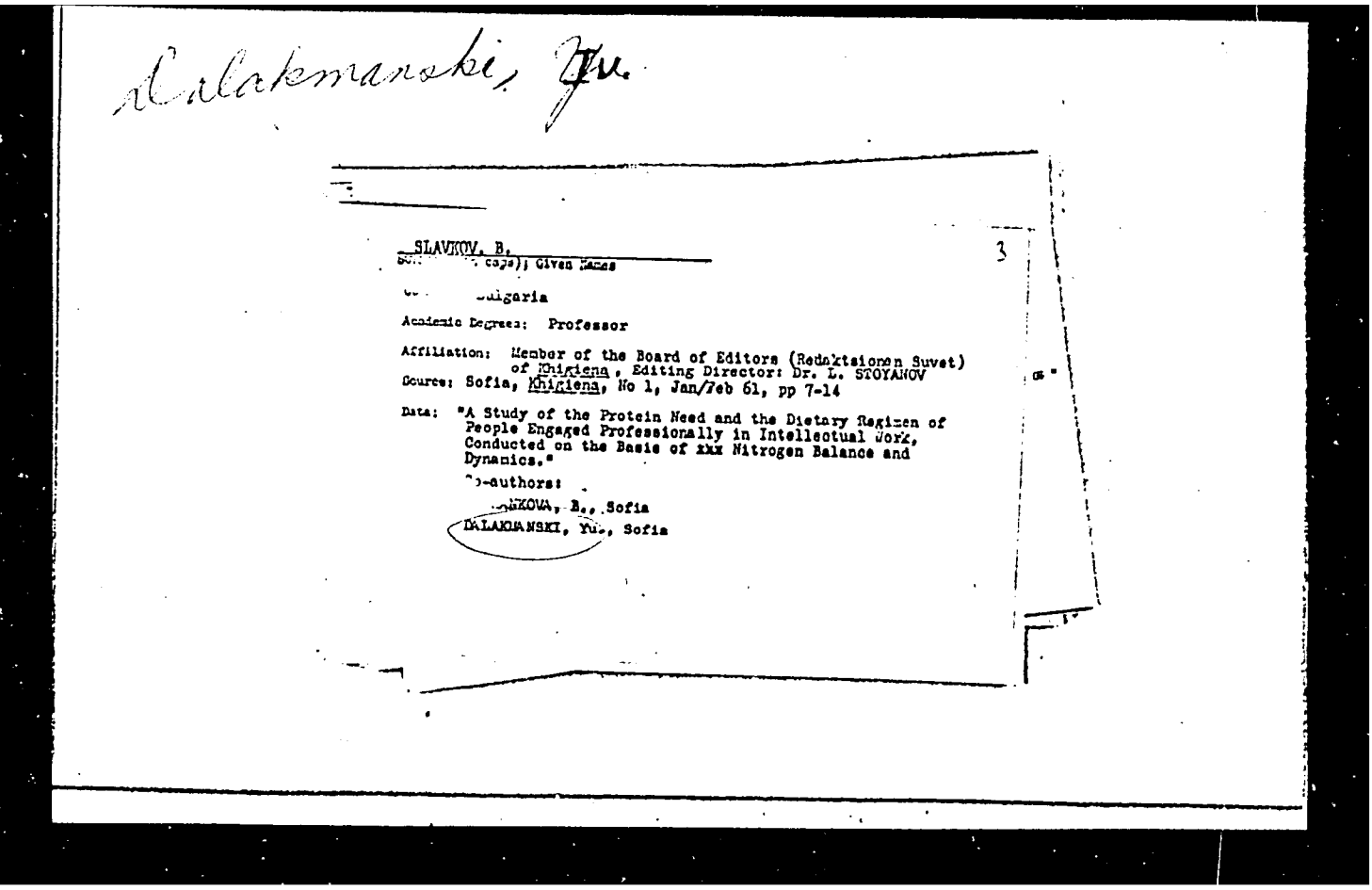
1. Predstavena ot prof. L. TSvetkov, zav. Katedrata po khigiena i trudova khigiena s Klinika po profesiohalni zaboliavaniia.

(RESTAURANTS) (UNIVERSITIES)

Dalakmanski, Yu.



SLAVKOV, B.

3

Bulgaria

Academic Degrees: Professor

Affiliation: Member of the Board of Editors (Redaktsionen Suvet) of Khigiena, Editing Director: Dr. L. STOYANOV

Source: Sofia, Khigiena, No 1, Jan/Feb 61, pp 7-14

Data: "A Study of the Protein Need and the Dietary Regimen of People Engaged Professionally in Intellectual Work, Conducted on the Basis of the Nitrogen Balance and Dynamics."

Co-authors:

SLAVKOVA, B., Sofia

DALAKMANSKI, Yu., Sofia

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CVEIKOV, L, Prof; SLAVKOV, B., Prof; DALAKMANSKI, Iv.; Dr.

Sofia (for all)

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L 45281-66

ACC NR: AP6023570 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0401/66/000/007/0024/0027

AUTHOR: Pozhetskas, I. (Warrant officer); Amanbayev, M. (Petty officer first class); Dalakov, G. (Petty officer second class); Golub, I. (Junior sergeant); Nilovovich, I. (Sergeant, Commander of marine section); Zaytsev, V. (Lieutenant)

ORG: none

16
14
B

TITLE: Naval landing operations

SOURCE: Starshina-serzhant, no. 7, 1966, 24-27

TOPIC TAGS: landing operation, military personnel, armored carrier, armored car/ASU-57 air drop launcher, vehicle

ABSTRACT: The article consists of six individual reports made by various participants in a combined arms-landing operation during military training exercises. Warrant Officer I. Pozhetskas, Master Sergeant in charge of a ship's engine room, describes the duties of his crew and the hazards of his work. Petty Officer First Class, M. Amanbayev, radar operator, describes his work at the radar screen as the ship approaches the beach. Petty Officer Second Class, G. Dalakov, in charge

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